1858 **The Daily Colonist.** 1959

"An Independent Newspaper, The Organ of No Clique or Party"

SETH HALTON, Publisher — SANDHAM GRAVES, Editor-in-Chief

Published every morning except Monday by the Colonist Publishers Ltd. at 2631 Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1959

Problem of Marketing

THE Fisheries Council of Canada is in session at Ottawa this week, to consider what can be done to improve commercial fisheries on both coasts, conserve the stocks of edible marine species and stand off "raiding" of Canada's territorial waters by unofficial and damaging poaching. Discussion turned early to the active problems of marketing fish surpluses taken in some abundance. That, too, seems to be the chief purpose of the new fisheries research laboratories to be set up at the University of British Columbia. Aside from questions of conservation and international accord, up-to-date marketing methods are necessary to sell the fish.

For many years the salt cod of Newfoundland was a staple in most ports of the world, but for a decade Canada's new Province has experienced great difficulty in selling its catches. It went into this year with much of the 1958 harvest unsold; was hit by unusual Atlantic storms, and in consequence has a serious economic problem to deal with on that account. On the Pacific coast the fisheries are more diversified, but there is a big difference between year and year in what is caught and where it can be sold. There have been gluts and famines of pilchard, herring and several of the five species of salmon.

These are practical problems, with research as the best means of finding eventually satisfactory solutions. Some change of thought on the part of the industry itself might also seem to be in order. It is a long time since the markets of the world have begged for salt cod. In most lands herring are table fish, and not bait for long-lines or fishmeal fertilizer. The pilchard appeared twice by accident in B.C. waters and are not likely to be successfully followed this far north of their known haunts. The deep-sea crab that is taken by Japan and other nations in the Pacific does not often find its counterpart on the Canadian market. Canada, so far as we are aware, has few if any floating canneries, outside of experimental stations.

In the final analysis, fish can be sold not when the public is educated to want what the industry has to sell, but when the trade itself learns to fill modern demands for sea-food products at the counter level. There is little question that both east and west in the country fish could become a much greater factor in household buying habits if family needs were more closely studied, and met. There is also the question of price if the product is to remain competitive even on the domestic market, without considering what needs to be done to encourage a steady ratio of exports which can be sold abroad. It is all good enquiring, however, and may lead to some progress.

More Thought for the Future

A HEARTENING development in civic government nowadays is the intelligent thought that is being given to the needs of the future. The bad old hand-to-mouth days appear to be dead, and there should be no grieving over the interment. Municipal and regional planning is coming to be recognized more and more as not just an amusing game to be played with models and diagrams but as an essential ingredient of good government and the means of averting serious trouble and heavy expense in the future. In matters of capital expenditure, aldermen and councillors now find the responsibility devolving on them to consider what may have to be done ten, twenty or even fifty years hence as well as what projects shall be put in hand right away.

The attention now being given to the north end of Blanshard Street affords an example of the kind of forethought which has to be applied to the zoning code in relation to future public works. Widening of this street from the Arena northward and extension of it to the junction of the Trans-Canada and Patricia Bay highways form part of the Capital Region Planning Board's master plan.

There is no thought of proceeding with this reconstruction now, and it may be years before anything is done; but certain preliminary steps are important. The council is being asked by its public works committee to approve the project in principle and to modify zoning regulations to fit. By that precaution the City could be saved heavy expenditure in the future for the expropriation of buildings which might otherwise be erected overlapping the margin ultimately to be widened.

Changes in zoning regulations sometimes work to the temporary disadvantage of property owners concerned, and may appear to be unnecessarily restrictive, but usually there are good reasons behind them, as in the case of Blanshard Street. Along that street and others tentatively slated for reconstruction, property values are bound to take a sharp upward turn when the work is done.

Taking It With Him

IF he has not been an iron chancellor of the Bismarckian pattern, conditions and opportunity being much different, Chancellor Adenauer has been the strong man of his country during his term of office. He has been the rock on which postwar West Germany has been founded, and if there has of late been the feeling that he is too obdurate in temperament to facilitate an easement of East-West tensions the 83-year-old statesman has performed remarkably in the interests of his state.

The Western world was astonished when a few days ago he announced that he would seek the presidency of his country, hitherto a titular office without actual power. It was considered wholly out of character for Mr. Adenauer, even at his advanced age, to relinquish the reins which he had fashioned to his liking, and over which he had such firm control. In some quarters his decision was received with relief, from the standpoint that some accommodation of East-West problems might be more easily possible with his departure from the chancellory.

Mr. Adenauer has come up with another surprise, however. He has said that West German foreign policy would not change even with a new chancellor. In effect he would still run the show, for he views the presidency as a much more important and influential office than most people thought. This suggests he would endeavor to take control with him when he assumes the titular post and perhaps fashion that also to his policies. Observers may see in this a somewhat typical reluctance on the part of a statesman to give up what he has long enjoyed.

Much would depend of course on the calibre of the man who becomes chancellor. The chancellor is the active head of the West German government, and even if handpicked by Mr. Adenauer he might not prove as docile as expected. Power is an insidious pleasure and prime ministers and chancellors have a habit of enjoying it to the full. Outside of authoritarian states where puppet figures are often ostensibly placed in command, the man in recognized office usually likes to be the leader he is presumed to be.

Independence Problems

By JOSEPH MACSWEEN
Canadian Press Staff Writer

TWO new developments in Africa demonstrate just how varied — and dangerous—are the different roads to independence in the lands south of the Sahara.

In the Central African Federation, native spokesmen have reacted with sharp anger to Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky's talk of a possible republican form of government in the future.

In Ghana, native spokesmen for the government are themselves predicting that the newly independent country will adopt a republican constitution.

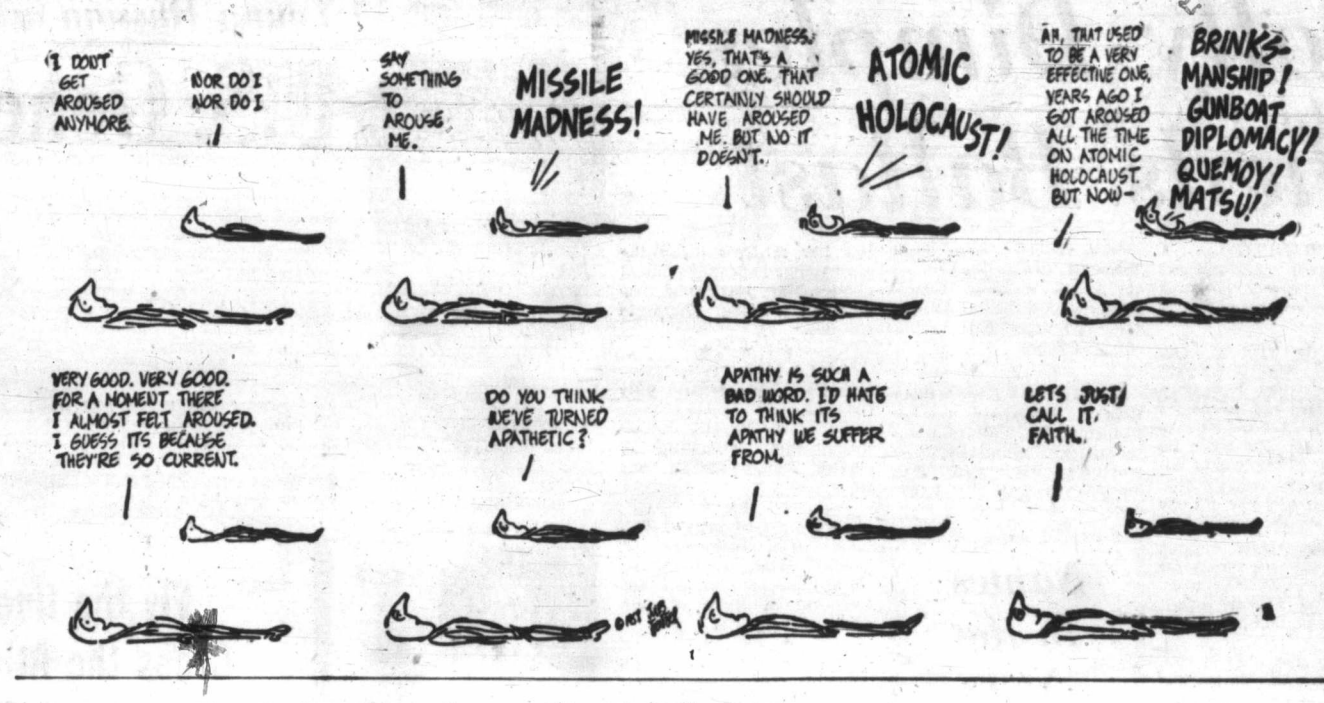
Kofi Baako, information minister, has confirmed plans for making Ghana a republic next fall, roughly along the lines of India. Ghana would remain within the Commonwealth, recognizing the Queen as head of the Commonwealth, but Premier Kwame Nkrumah would become head of state as well as head of government.

This prospect is apparently pleasing to the people of Ghana, under a native government, but talk of a republic in the Central African Federation, under white leadership, has heightened the already rebellious political temperature.

Welensky raised the republican issue when he said the federation would go it alone if Britain's Labor party won the next general election and dishonored agreements made by its Conservative predecessors.

Protests were heard from the three parts of the federation — Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland —and one powerful native spokesman declared that a Negro republic, separate from the white, would be the immediate answer to any such move by Welensky.

There has been considerable tension during the years since the British government began efforts in 1953 to link the Nyasaland protectorate with the two Rhodesias.



Thinking Aloud

". . . of shoes—and ships—and sealing wax—of cabbages and kings."

By TOM TAYLOR

LIEUTENANT - GENERAL Sir Brian Horrocks, one of Montgomery's corps commanders in Africa and Northwest Europe, made a good showing on CBC television the other evening. He has TV composure down pat, and knows how to handle awkward questions. One instance came when he was asked whether Monty is a "meddlesome ass," as one London paper puts it, by going to see Nikita Khrushchev.

Sir Brian merely smiled, said that he knew Monty well, and then added that the famous field marshal was a very shrewd individual. He conveyed the impression that nobody need worry about Montgomery's visit to Moscow.

* * *

Another tidbit was the query about the rival Montgomery and Eisenhower concepts of ending the European war. Which did he think best—the single thrust on Berlin backed by strong allied resources, as advocated by Montgomery, or the broad whole-front advance put into operation by Eisenhower? Sir Brian countered this with another smile, and the opinion that both concepts were correct.

He explained that militarily Montgomery's view was the right one and his plan would have ended the war much sooner. But politically Eisenhower was right, for this would have meant certain American divisions idly twiddling their thumbs while Monty had at his disposal the bulk of allied guns, tanks, and supplies. America couldn't be expected to agree to this, so Eisenhower had to be diplomatic, or, in other words, political in his decision.

* * *

Wars, it can therefore be noted, are political in their pursuit, especially where coalitions are concerned and national sensitivity has to be appeased. The sheer military aspect takes second place, even if this delays final victory and results in otherwise needless casualties.

Looking at Berlin in 1959, however, invites the thought that politics made a fine mess of the lines drawn when the cease fire came. The allies could have been in the German capital before the Russians and all of East Germany west of Berlin could have been under their control. What a difference this would have made to Europe today. But political considerations intervened and we are still suffering from the decisions of 1945.

* * *

Another composed figure on television the other night was Mr. Joe Smallwood, who faced a battery of newsmen who seemed to this watcher to be antipathetic to the Newfoundland premier. He is a veteran of press conferences, however, and he held his inquisitors easily at bay.

Mr Smallwood had one immense advantage, of course; he is a premier. This circumstance induces a certain deference and protects a premier against too close a probing lest this be deemed discourteous. As it was, Mr. Smallwood seemed to revel in the situation, as well as monopolizing most of the talking. One sensed that the interview ended with the newsmen feeling rather frustrated.

* * *

Presumably Shakespeare had a young, or youngish, man in mind when he created Othello. The Moor was a general but he is projected as a lover and one doubts Shakespeare ever thought of him as 61 years of age. Yet this week at that period of longevity Paul Robeson received 15 curtain calls at Stratford-on-Avon for a magnificent performance as Othello. He also kissed Desdemona six times as prescribed by the author.

The thing seems to be that Shakespeare invented characters difficult for immature actors. As with Hamlet, who is a boy played with most success by middle-aged thespians, Othello is too much for the inexperienced stage performer. None of which is inconvenient for artists like Robeson able to display their histrionic talents age notwithstanding.

Question of Moral Values

Freedom, Not Communism, the Issue

By PROF. W. B. HARVEY

COMMUNISTS continually try to make out that the essential difference between them and us is one of economic systems—we have capitalism; they have "socialism." Some opponents of communism accept the communist view, fail to see any difference between socialism and communism, and oppose giving aid to under-developed countries if they have socialist governments.

Communists are quite consistent in maintaining that the essential difference is economic because they believe in the economic interpretation of history. According to that theory, "the point of economic organization of any society—the prevailing mode of production and exchange — determines all other aspects of life; politics, morals, religion and everything else. Non-communists who reject economic determination ought to be willing to take an honest look at the facts. And anyone who does that can see that the essential differences between modern nations are not in their economic systems but in a host of other things.

* * *

The poverty of India is not due to the fact that the economy of the country is capitalistic any more than the poverty of China is due to communism. In both countries the poverty is due to over-population and in neither will there be any substantial improvement in living standards until population growth is checked.

The forced labor, the brainwashing, and the complete regimentation of every phase of life that characterizes the Soviet Union are not due to the fact that their industry is socialized; Hitler's Reich exhibited all of the same unpleasing aspects without having industry socialized. In such matters as individual freedom, the essential difference is political—the citizens of democracies have relatively large amounts of freedom, the subjects of dictators have not.

* * *

The contrast between capitalism and socialism, which once seemed sharp and clear, is now seen to be a relatively unimportant matter of degree. In the early days of capitalism, when productive units were individual enterprises, when competition really was the regulator of production and prices, capitalism stood in clear contrast to the picture of a completely state-owned economy in which there was no private ownership of the means of production, and in which everyone was taken care of by a benevolent government.

Economic and political developments of the last 50 years have completely changed the picture. Genuine private enterprise has almost disappeared except in farming, retailing and a few service trades—and socialists do not propose to socialize these industries. The bulk of modern production, commerce, finance and transportation is now carried on by gigantic semi-public organizations like the CPR, General Motors, and big banks. Now those big corporations in their actual operations, in the way the public and their employees feel towards them, are not noticeably different from government-owned enterprises of the same size.

* * *

When Adam Smith founded the science of economics in 1776 there were no railways, no telephones or telegraphs, no street cars or buses, and no hydro-electric installations. It should be no cause for surprise that Smith contended that competition would prove a better regulator than the government. But when those public utilities became national necessities it was found that the public interest could not be served by competition. Public control was seen to be indispensable.

The strongest argument for private enterprise is that the desire for profit stimulates efficiency and economy. But when some regulating authority sets the rates which a company can charge and sets them by a formula that allows the company to make a stated rate of profits above its operating costs, the search for profits does not necessarily lead to efficiency, and the chief difference between private and public operation disappears.

* * *

Finally, whatever arguments may be made about the advisability of a greater or less degree of socialization, none of them involves a moral issue. The economy of the country is a means towards the good life, not an end in itself. All the impassioned oratory we used to hear about the iniquity of private employment or about the right of the individual to run a business would now sound hollow. We have found ways of protecting employees—and very few of us can run a business today. There is just no way to work up a moral case on either side.

The difference between freedom and slavery, however, is a moral issue. That is not to say that we have absolute freedom while the subjects of communist states are all in slavery. There are obvious limitations on our freedom. And a fair number of Soviet citizens of the privileged classes have considerable freedom. the slave camps at their worst probably did not have more than 19,000,000 slaves. And yet I contend that the differences in degree are great enough to constitute a moral issue.

Freedom is a moral value. A society that strives, even if not with complete success, to give its citizens liberty, is a better society than one in which individuals are treated as so much sand and cement for constructing a monolithic state. A philosophy which puts the dignity of the human personality at the head of its list of values is to be preferred to one which makes socialized industrialization its supreme value. It is only by stressing the differences in the values of the competing systems that we can show that we have morally defensible grounds for resisting communism.

Unoffending Victim

'Liberation' of Tibet

(From The Montreal Gazette)

WHEN Chinese Communist armies invaded Tibet, late in 1950, the British Government deplored the action against "a people who have no other wish than to pursue their traditional way of life free from outside interference."

"There is no country which is more inaccessible or which has fewer contacts with the outside world than Tibet," said Ernest Davies, undersecretary for foreign affairs. "It would be ludicrous to suggest that it is a threat to anyone."

* * *

At the moment that a Tibetan mission was preparing to go to Peiping to negotiate a peaceful settlement with the Chinese Reds, the Chinese invaders entered the country "to liberate the Tibetan people."

The world was busy with the Korean War and fearful that it might spread (Red China was moving troops into North Korea at the time). The matter was forgotten after Peiping repeatedly declared that it would safeguard Tibet's "regional self-government and freedom of religion."

It was necessary that Chinese forces "liberate" the country and absorb the Tibetan army in order to "consolidate China's line of national defence," said Peiping, but the central government was "absolutely considerate of the interests and traditions of the component nationalities of the People's Republic of China."

Today, 50,000 Red Chinese troops are conducting a vast manhunt for the Dalai Lama, head of both Tibet's government and religion and protector of its traditions, as he flees with his family toward the Indian border. Thousands of Tibetans are being rounded up and carried off in trucks, probably to forced labor.

India, which has gone to great lengths to maintain friendly relations with her powerful northern neighbor, finds her government sneered at by Red China. When the Dalai Lama is given sanctuary, more Chinese attacks are certain.

* * *

So much for Communist pledges, Communist friendship India finds herself in a position familiar to West European countries which border the Communist area. Every one of them has a refugee problem.

Asians, too, may now begin to wonder: if Communism is so wonderful, why is it so many people want to get out of communist countries — although no one wants to get in?

The Packsack

Of GREGORY CLARK

WHO picks up the villainous characters that are sometimes to be seen thumbing grimly on the shoulder of the highway?

Hitch-hiking is a fine demonstration of the theory of natural selection. Pleasant-looking, clean, attractive persons have no difficulty in getting a lift. Next, I would say, the forlorn have the best chance. An innocent, helpless-looking young man, for instance, shyly thumbing, has a better than fair expectation of stopping the tenth or twentieth car.

But there are others who must stand a long, long time on the side of the road before anybody would even think of giving them a lift. On the highway yesterday I passed such a specimen—a middle-aged man in soiled clothes and tattery coat flapping in the wind. At his feet sagged a battered bag of some sort. Even at fifty yards, well before braking distance, you could see he was unshaven And as I whipped past him, I could see what a sour, hard-eyed, surly countenance he was endowed with. Who in the world would pick up such a man?

Since I was merely out bird-watching, and one road is as good as another, I turned off onto the next side road and came around a concession, planning to pass the man again, to see if I perhaps had the courage to pick him up and find out the answer.

He was gone.

So somebody does pick them up.

Fun, Fact and Fiction

"My wife is very systematic about her housework," said the host to his guests.

"Ah, yes?" said one, "but what is that basket of clothes in the middle of the living room floor?"

"That's her laundry system," replied the proud husband. "She trips over them until she gets mad and washes them."

* * *

The centenary of the English translation of his Rubaiyat turns attention to the late Omar, who flourished in the good old days when a boy could find a girl willing to settle for a loaf of bread, a jug of wine, and him.

Thanks to wonderful TV the children aren't out on the streets exposed to crime and violence. They can learn all about it right in the living room.

* * *

A marriage counsellor says that a wife shouldn't meet her husband at the door with a rundown on the day's problems of the home. But isn't that kinder than letting him walk in on them unprepared?

* * *

Bit by bit, science comes up with little inventions to make it possible for man to travel to the moon—solid fuels, heat-resistant nose cones, a battery-powered electric shaver.